THE

ENGLISH

SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any.

AL f. 5. 21:18

And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where, hear or read; and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the *English* speech: so that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammer-Schooll*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private use so far as concerneth *English*: And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them, but also for all other; especially for those that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *Schooll-Master* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Master of the Free-schooll in Saint *Edmonds-Bury*.

Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 38 time Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book, added.

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The School-Maſter his Profeſſion.

I *Profeſs to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to underſtand the true reaſon of our* Engliſh *tongue, with great expedition and pleaſure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great eaſe.*

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that ſhall be trained up for any Grammar-ſchool, that they ſhall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring unto School-maſters, they beſt know. And the ſame proffer do I make all other, both men and women; that now for want thereof are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all School-maſters of the Engliſh *tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.*

I hope by this plain and ſhort way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwiſe would have learned. And ſo more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwiſe would have been.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers, that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty ſhall by me plainly ſee and underſtand thoſe things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the firſt part of Arithmetick, *to know or write any number.*

By the Practice, hereunto adjoyned, all Learners ſhall ſo frame and tune their voices, as that they ſhall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of ſtile, in either Proſe or Verſe.

By the ſame practice children ſhall learn, in a Catechiſm, *the knowledg of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the Bible, *and other Hiſtories; and a Grammar Scholar learn to know when his Authors both* Greek *and* Latin *lived; and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done.*

I have ſet down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh *word borrowed from the* Greek, Latin, *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain Engliſh word: whereby the Children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of* Latin *words before they enter the Grammer-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the* Latin *tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

Finally I have given thee ſuch Examples *for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou ſhouldſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldom find in* England) *they alone will coſt thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the Performance of theſe things, read the *Preface*; where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTher men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence, fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of neceſſity, to affect that plain rudeneſs, which may fit the capacity of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deal; the learned ſorts are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach the Treatiſe without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech unto the unskilful, which deſire to make uſe of it for their own private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee: I ſeek nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the firſt, it may ſeem ſomewhat hard or ſtrange to thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou ſhalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knoweſt; yea, thou ſhalt learn more of the Engliſh tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy Scholars with better commodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou maiſt ſit on thy Shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou haſt made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of ſtudy, I know is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure, that thou paſs not over any one word before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt find not out the meaning and true uſe of any rule or word, and have none preſent to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meeteſt with thy miniſter, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou maiſt enquire, and do not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want being in a matter pertaining to Grammer, or other ſuch like things as thoſe of thy condition are uſually acquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelf, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuſe to be directed I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggin's* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Mumpſimus* for theſe dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpſimus*, though it be never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt mark for the uſe of this Book. Firſt, the true underſtanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the other of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the firſt, Where I profeſs to teach with far more eaſe and pleaſure to the Learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed than others; underſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principal things to learn; to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed ſyllables ſo in the firſt Book, however at the firſt ſight they may ſeem common, ſo as thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet down, or at leaſt ſo many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilful in.

And

And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that, they firſt learned, all other might follow with very little labour. Theſe ſillables known, (becauſe all words be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them,) thou haſt nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down ſo eaſy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou ſhalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience ſhall find this to be true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the firſt Book, I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea, from my ſelf in the reſt of my Work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*) and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reaſon is, I have put there no more letters than are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I have followed cuſtom; yea often I write the word diverſly (if it be uſed differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to the preſent uſe of reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, that ſo thou maieſt have nothing in the ſecond book to learn, but only Diviſion of words, and other hard Obſervations. The Titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plain unto thee.

Alſo where I undertake to make thee write true Orthographie of any words truly pronounced, I muſt mean it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh-men in this land, are not agreed: As ſome write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitiosus*: So ſome write *Germane* from the Latin, ſome *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or ſtrange words of Art in ſeveral ſciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſs ſometimes on ſome ſpecial occaſion. I know ere this thou thirſteſt that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maiſt with more eaſe and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſs. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the beſt thou haſt, ſhall learn that here which he never knew; neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe theſe books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 ſorts, as thy number is (for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt a hundred Scholars) and place ſo many of them as are neareſt of like forwardneſs, in one leſſon or form, as in Grammer-Schools, and ſo go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou haſt an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadſt forty lectures though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldeſt hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together: hear two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to be negligent or of a childiſh conceit, and let all the other attend; or let one read one line, ſentence, or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all do ſomewhat, and none know when or what ſhall be required of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt nature: and thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For, by oppoſing each other, as I have directed in the end of the ſecond Book, emulation and fear of diſcredit, will make them ſtrive who ſhall excell; by this

means

means alſo, every one in an higher Form will be able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help: I have added for Proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and others; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other Verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſual: which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all careful Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schools of ſuch Teachers as are not Grammarians to hear their children pronounce: and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling filly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded; which is the only cauſe of ſuch woful ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot now write (without great errour) one ſentence of true Engliſh; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſmen; If thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth and note them with thy pen or pin; and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilful. And let his fellows alſo remember them, to oppoſe him in their propoſitions. But methought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their Parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much money in a book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer, that a remedy is provided for that alſo, which is this; Firſt, the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon: for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt book, that if a child ſhould tear out every leaf ſo faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful: for, every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit; leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo pratled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſy and ſpeedy attaining of the learned languages; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God. *Farewell.*

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the eatiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you e, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u		
Ba be bi bo bu		
Da de di do du		
Fa fe fi fo fu		
Ga ge gi go gu		
Ha he hi ho hu		
La le li lo lu		
Ma me mi mo mu		
Na ne ni no nu		
Pa pe pi po pu		
Ra re ri ro ru		
Ta te ti to tu		
Ka ke ki ko ku	Ca ce ci co cu	
Sa se si so su	Za ze zi zo zu	
Ja je ji jo ju		
Va ve * vo *		
Wa we wi wo wu		
Qua que qui quo *		

e e i o u
b eb ib ob ub
d ed id od ud
f ef if of uf
g eg ig og ug
h eh ** oh **
l el il ol ul
m em im om um
n en in on un
p ep ip op up
r er ir or ur
t et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
At et * ot *
Ap ep * op *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
er ir or ur

e do ill, fie on us all
it is so, he is my so.
o be to me, if I do so.

Up go on, I see a py
So it is if I do ly
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no ly to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels, and after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

c before *a*, *o*, *u*, like *k*; but before *e*, or *i*, like *s*, if no other letters come between.

(Now may you teach your scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel.)

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinct'

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practice of reading the same sort of words of three letters. And here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call these words, Syllables; and that so many letters, as we spell together, we call a Syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such Syllables as are used for *English* words.

Ba bab, ba bap, ba bar, bat bay
Be bed, be beg, be bet
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy
Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu buc buz
Bā dab dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dop doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa fal fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel fe fen few Fi fil fin fir fit
Fo fog foz fop, fo foy Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gay Ge ges get
Gi [illegible]; gig gil Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog, ho hom, ho hot hop
Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la las law lay
Le led leg, le les let
Li [illegible] lig lim, li lip
Lo [illegible], lo lol lop lot low
Lu lug, lu lul
Ma mad mam man, ma map mas maw may
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mos mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter, *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.* &c.

Ni nib nit nip. No nod noz not now.
Nu num nun nut
Pa pan pas pat paw pay
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
Ra rag ram ran rad rai raw ray
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tew
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal calm can cap cat
Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
Ca cal calm can cap eat
Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa ſad ſag ſam, ſa ſaw. Se ſel ſet
Si ſip ſir ſit. So ſob ſom ſot ſow
Su ſum, ſu ſup
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet
Va van var vat. We ver
Wa wag wal wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win, wo wol wot
Qua quaf quat. Qui quib quit quit.

In this kind of words of one Syllable, we uſe only (*c*) before (*a*, *o*, *u*,) aud (*k*) before (*e*) and (*y-i*,)and not otherwiſe, except in fained words,as *Cis* for *Ciſly* *Kate* for *Katherine*: and in ſome proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*: but we uſe (ſ)before any vowel,therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

This ſpeech is made only of words taught before,where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe being frivolous, but only to teach diſtinct reading.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and ſee he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble blib lo blu | Cha che chi cho chu
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu | Cla cle cli clo clu

Ask the Learner what Consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (h) a Consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzew, bzim bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib cro crob cros crow, cru crum
Dza dzab dzak dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dze dzeg. dzi dzip, dzo dzop, dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flar, fle fled
Fli flit flo flot flow floz, flu flur
Fra fray, fre fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin gro gros
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno knoz know knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow plu plumb
Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig
Sca ſcab ſcap ſcat
Skr skeg skept skew, ski skil skin skip
Sco ſcof ſcot. Scui ſcum
Sha ſhad ſhal, ſhed ſhel ſhew
Sla ſlab ſlay ſle ſlew
Sli ſlip ſlit ſlo ſlop ſlow ſlu ſlut
Sme ſmel, ſmi ſmit, ſmo ſmu ſmut
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat, ſni ſnip ſno ſnow, ſnu ſnut
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpet ſpew
Spi ſpil ſpin ſpit, ſpo ſpot. ſpu ſpur
Sta ſtag ſtar ſtat ſtay, ſte ſtem
Sti ſtil ſtir ſto ſtod ſtow, ſtu ſtub ſtuf ſtur
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan, ſwep ſway ſwe ſwel
Swi ſwig ſwit ſwim
Tha that than thaw, the them then they
Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus
Tra trap tray tre try. Tri trim trip
Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus
Twi twig
Wha what, whe when whey, whi whip, who whoſe whom
Wra wrap, wre wren, wri wrig writ, wro wrot
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat, ſqui ſquib.

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the ſecond chapter. Although you ſhall find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) skull) yet do the moſt exact writers ſay (ſcarlet) (ſcul) but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me, hit me a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a croſs-blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glaſs my bad ſpot: and I will pray him, that if he ſhall ſee me ſo groſs, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me well, ſo that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down firſt all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Conſonants. Secondly, joineth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scholar in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (ſ) or (ch).

Scra scre scri scro scru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla scle scli sclo sclu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu
Shla shle shli shlo shlu
Shra shre shri shro shru

Stra stre stri stro stru
Spla sple spli splo splu
Spra spre spri spro spru
Thra thre thri thro thru
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu

Scra scrap, scrat scret, scri scro scrub
Shra shrap, shre shred, shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub shrug
Stra strag, stran stray, stre stree, stri strot stroy
Spla splat, spli split
Spra sprat, spre spree, spri sprig
Thra thral, thro throt, thru thrum.

At ail tail quail, stai staid, bra brain twain, wa wait
Bran braul scraule, lau laud
Toi toil boi boil spoil, joi join coin, hoi hois
Ou our your out stout fou foul scoud scoul cloud, how hous
Fee feed bléed, she sheep fee feel heel queen
Boo book look hook stood, fool hool stool.

Make your Scholars know perfectly these Diphthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

~~Abl ebl ibl obl ubl~~
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
~~Ach ech ich och uch~~
Alb elb ilb olb ulb
~~Adg edg idg odg udg~~
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld ild old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm

Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ams ems ims oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ans

Ant ent int ont unt
[illegible]
Aps ops ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb orb urb
Ard erd ird ord urd
Arf erf irf orf urf
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn

force with ce

Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osh ush
Ask esk isk osk usk
[illegible]
Asp esp isp osp usp
Ast est ist ost ust
Ath eth ith oth uth
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Ats ets its ots uts.

CHAP. VII.

ADjoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab bal Ga gad [illegible]
Pe peb [illegible]. Bi bib [illegible], dri [illegible], scri [illegible]
To cob [illegible]. Go gob [illegible], hob [illegible]
Hu hub [illegible], stu stub [illegible]
Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, sta stab stabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs
Ri rich, whi which, mu much, su such
La lad lads, sha shad shads, squads, Be bed beds, pe peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba baf [illegible]
Ha haf haft. De det deft cleft
Gi gif gift lift rift, si sift clift
Lo lof loft soft
La laugh, Hi high nigh
Da dag [illegible], [illegible]
Gi gig [illegible], wri wrig [illegible]
Go gog [illegible]
Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, He hel held geld
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild

You may sometime spell this way if the word will be more easie; which is especially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh*, or *sh*) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ca

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf felf shelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk
Mi mil milk silk. Po pol polk. Yu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm
Fa fal faln. Sto stol stoln. Swo swoln
Sca scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls
Fa fal falt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt fel melt smelt
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
La lam lamp Ken kemb Com comb Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shri shrim shrimp
Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump stump
Da dam dams damps Ste stem stems Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc saunc jaunc launc chaunc
Fe fen fenc henc pence Qui quinc tinc, Gu cun ounis
Ba ban band land send wand. Be ben lend spend send
Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond. Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string
Po pou young strong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
Li lin link brink pink shrink Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
Ba ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent
Di din dint mint flint hint splint
Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap [illegible]
Co cou coupl
Ca cap carp, raps traps chaps, bi hips lips quips
So sop sops rops cops chops drops strops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. Ke kep kept
Di dip dipt ript sipt tipt skipt tript stript
Do dop dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard guard ward yard
We wer werd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord world
Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Tu turf turt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Me mer merg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

Ba

Ba bar bark hark mark park clark spark.
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm swarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm Wo wor worm storm
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi firn quirn stirn
Bo bor born corn torn. Bu bur burn turn spurn
Ca car carp harp warp sharp
Ve vers. Wor wors. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart
Da * ash dash lash. Ra rash gna gnash
Di dir dirt. Fort sort short. Hu hur hurt
Fre fresh. Fi ish Fish
Gu gush rush blush brush crush push tush
Ca cask mask task. Des desk. Hu bus husk musk
Fri fris frist wrist. Mu mus must rust
Ga gas gasp wrasp. Ri risp whisp crisp
Ca cast hast fast last wast tast vast chast
Be bes best. Je jest rest nest west yest chest wrest
Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post
Du dus dust lust must rust
Ra rat [illegible] Ke ket [illegible] Ti tit [illegible] Ru rut [illegible]
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath saith wrath
Wi ith fith with. Do oth doth moth mouth south slouth
Thru thrust, thra thrash, thre thresh, thro throng,
Twa thwait thwaits.

* The reason of this difference is shewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What hast thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.
My coin is but small, find it who shall.
For I know this my self, it is all but pelf,
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.
I got vvithout help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus

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Will: Dunlop princip

Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte:
And ſo I muſt end, no vain word to ſpend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in four conſonants; containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practiſe for reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Et eight, he height weight. Sl ſight bright
Bu bought ought [illegible] wrought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Bel belch welch. Fl fil filch milch [illegible]
Am amb [illegible] bramble. Scre ſcremb. Ni nim nimble
Fu fum [illegible]. Ni nim nimph
Am amp [illegible] erample. Tem [illegible]. Plm plapl
Pu pum pump [illegible]. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench. wi wrinch
Ca can candle [illegible]. Spren [illegible]
For a here many put *au*: we may put *a* before *n* not pronounced. Ha man [illegible]. Spran [illegible] Grun [illegible]
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt ſtaunpt. Tem tempt, ſtum ſtumpt
Ki kin [illegible]. Bu bun [illegible]
An [illegible]. Wri [illegible]. Un unkl
Na [illegible]. Ni [illegible]
Ga garb [illegible]. Cu curd [illegible]
Ci circ circle
Fa far [illegible]. Gir [illegible] Yu hur hurdle
Ga gar [illegible] Pu pur [illegible]. Ki kir kirt [illegible]
Tu [illegible]. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca caſt [illegible] Wra wraſtle. Thi thiſtle. Jug [illegible]
Da daſh daſht laſht waſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt
Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

Words ending in four conſonants moſt of them being the plural number.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights (words
Hand [illegible]. Spin [illegible] Turtles.

As

As I went thorow the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I ſought how I might wreſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles, till at length by ſtrength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my ſelf out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilſt I am in this world, how to wreſtle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Book.

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CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, and other neceſſary rules and obſervations, eſpecially words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſt. DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi ci-ent-ly inſtructed to ſpell and read di-ſtinct ly any word of one ſyl-la-ble, that now we may pro ceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie di-vi ſi-on of any word of many ſyllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyl-la-ble;

Maſt. A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-ſion you ſee are four ſyllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do ſay that Welſh Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

I divide your ſyllables for you until you have rules of diviſon, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainneſs which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal bal
Mi mil mill
Ba bal baln
Fa fal faln.
Sca scal sca
Fa fal fals.
Fa fal falt.
Gi gil gilt
La lam lam
Cam camp
Po pom pon
Da dam da
Da dan dan
Fe fen fen
Ba ban ban
Fi fin find
Ha han ha
Po you you
Ba ban ba
Li lin link
Pa pan pan
Ba ben be
Di din din
Fo fon fon
Da dap dap
Co cou cou
Ca cap ca
So sop sop
Ca cap cap
Di dip dip
Do dop dop
He her he
Ca car ca
Be ber be
Ca car ca
Ba bar ba
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

IRREG
PAGIN

Wa bar bark hark mark park clark ſpark.
Who woz work. Lu lur lurk

* The reaſon of this difference is ſhewed before.

EGULAR NATION

A Cup and a Bell, with a [illegible]
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm
Fa fal faln. Sta ſtol ſtoln. Swo ſwoln
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp
Fa ſal falſe. Pu pul puls
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt fel melt ſmelt
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt
La lam lamp Ben kemb Com comb Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shi ſhim ſhimp
Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump ſtump
Da dam dams damps Ste ſtem ſtems Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc
Fe fen fenc benc pence Qui quinc tinc, Gu cun ounc
Ba ban band land ſend wand. Be ben lend ſpend ſend
Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond. Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring
Yo you young ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent
Di din dint mint flint hint ſplint
Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap [illegible]
Co cou coupl
Ca cap carp, raps traps chaps, bi bips lips quips
So ſop ſops tops cops chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſtrapt. Ke kep kept
Di dip dipt ript ſipt tipt ſkipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard guard ward yard
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord world
Ca car card carſdwarf wharf. Tu turf turt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Te ber berg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

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Ba bar bark hark mark park clark spark.
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm swarm
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Bo bor born corn torn. Bu bur burn turn spurn
Ca car carp harp warp sharp
Ve vers. Wor wors. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart
Da * ash dash lash. Ra rash gna gnash
Di dir dirt. Fort sort short. Hu hur hurt
Fre fresh. Fi ish Fish
Gu gush rush blush brush crush push tush
Ca cask mask task. Des desk. Hu bus husk musk
Fri fris frist wrist. Mu mus must rust
Ga gas gasp wrasp. Ri risp whisp crisp
Ca cast hast fast last wast tast bast chast
Be bes best. Je jest rest nest west yest chest wrest
Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post
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Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath saith wrath
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My coin is but small, find it who shall.
For I know this my self, it is all but pelf,
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.
I got vvithout help, a Cat and a Whelp;
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Ei eight, he height weight. Si ſight bright
Bau baught ought [illegible] wrought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
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Fu fum [illegible] nimph
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Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt, ſtum ſtumpt
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Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

For *a* here many put *au*: we may put *a* before *n* not pronounced.

Words ending in four conſonants moſt of them being the plural number.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights (worlds
Hand [illegible] hands. Spin ſpinds [illegible] Turtles.

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Maſt. DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi ci-ent-ly inſtructed to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any word of one ſyl-la-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie di-vi-ſi-on of any word of many ſyllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyl-la-ble;

Maſt. A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-ſion you ſee are four ſyllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do ſay that Welſh Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

Maſt. Any of the bowels, a, e, i, o, u, : as a-ny, e-vil, i-do, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I ſometime find two bowels together in one ſyllable: what ſhall I do with them?

Diphthong.

Maſt. You muſt then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing elſe but a ſound made of two bowels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound is called a diphthong.

Schol. Will any two bowels make a Diphthong?

Maſt. No, * none that are fully ſounded, but theſe: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou; oo, ee, as in ſay, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, ſeed. Which when you find, you muſt join together, except in ſome proper names; as in Be-er-ſhe-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: ſo in ſe-eth, a-gree-ing; and in ſuch words, where a ſyllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as ſee, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and ſuch like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined.

* For when one is little ſounded, I call them improper diphthongs *Æ, Œ*, in Latin words make a diphthong.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jeſus, join, Judas,; value, verily, viſit, vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Maſt. No, for j and v joined with a bowel in the beginning of a ſyllable, are turned from bowels into conſonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a conſonant?

Conſonants.

Maſt. I mean all the other letters except the bowels; which can ſpell nothing without ſome of the bowels; as take (e) out of ſtrength, ſtr'ngth will ſpell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now ſpell a word, yet it is none of the bowels.

Maſt. Indeed (y) is often uſed for (i) when it is a bowel, but when they be conſonants they differ: for (y) is alſo a conſonant when it is joined in the beginning of a ſyllable, with a bowel, as in yet, you; ſo jet differeth from yet, and ſuch like.

Schol. I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you uſed, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not ſounded?

(e) not ſounded.

Maſt. This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principal uſes. The firſt and cheifeſt is, to draw the ſyllable long: as he is made mad.

I will dam, a ſhe-dog dame.

My

My man hath cut my Horſe mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the ſpar. Be-ware of war.
Feed untill thou haſt well fed.
You feel not my pain, the waſp is fel.
He hid the Hi-hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my fleſh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor ſitteth on the dore.
Toſs the ball, toſs the wool.
You have a dot on your noſe, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a ſong.

In this ſecond when *e* is long it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your ſcholars very perfect in theſe, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the ſecond uſe?

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of ſome letters: but this uſe, with the further declaration of this letter, becauſe it is harder than you will at firſt eaſily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Maſt. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all ſorts I will ſet down afterwards, when I have given you more neceſſary rules in theſe three firſt Chapters, and you are better able to uſe them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may eaſily and plainly know how many ſyllables are in every word.

Maſt. IF you will gently obſerve theſe things, you cannot err in any word of one ſyllable: therefore I will proceed to the diviſion of ſyllables; which if you carefully mark, you ſhall never fail in dividing the longeſt and hardeſt word that ever you ſhall read.

Schol. That will aſſuredly bring me great profit and pleaſure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I ſtick ſo faſt in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet

yet heard that any ſuch rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me, what is the firſt general rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this work?

Maſt. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which ſeven words you have as many ſyllables as vowels: and above ſeven ſyllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in theſe words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than ſyllables.

Maſt. It is well obſerved: therefore you muſt know that you can hardly find a general rule, without ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three: the firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) ſounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the ſecond exception?

Maſt. The ſecond is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-ſerves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Maſt. Yes after (q) always is (u) with another vowel. as in quaſt, queen, quick; and ſometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwiſe never; unleſs we ſay, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n,

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh words that you ſhall find.

Schol.

Schol. I Have already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſee it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then theſe rules following, and thou ſhalt never fail. The firſt is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them in the ſyllable following, as in tri-al, mutual, ſaying, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. Except when they are needleſs doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing we ſpeak of more than one: as one whip, we call the ſingular number becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

Maſt. *a* You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeveral words, which we call ſimple *b* words, are joyned together; as in ſave-guard two ſyllables: not ſa-ve-guard, three ſyllables: becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition only, and ſignifie nothing, as *c* neſs in lame-neſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſt; the reaſon is, becauſe (x) hath the ſound of *d* two conſonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverſe conſonants betwixt two vowels?

Maſt.

a For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double conſonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring ſcholars to preſent practice. One conſonant.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

b We call that ſimple that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when it was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant. Two conſonants.

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creeep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of no syllables.

Mast. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus res-tore, because (s) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, must be joined, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in worlds.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain, but conſtrain, because (nſ) cannot begin a syllable, (ſtr) can; therefore it must begin it: so im-ploy, King-dom, de-ſtruction, acknowledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſpoſe, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tranſpoſe, as ye have learned; because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught. Object.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on Childrens memories) that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little Children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rule

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Ma
they
perfe
ple:
grace
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Sch
word
Ma
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becau
so in
sel-do
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Three or more consonants.

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come
word:
Mast
must
Sch
of a w
Mast
come
end a
Scho
Mast.
Chapt
will g
ordina
spring,

IRREG
PAGINA

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words where-in many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or cons-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but con-

1; there-
ion, ac-
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Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rule

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made trial upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters, I pray which are they?

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc; ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord: but with e like s, as in place, race: so lic lice, truc truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange, string fringe; so larg large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag age,

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (c) we use to add (k)

age, hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound, which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg: which vowels before g, are neber but long, except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for * beauty than necessity; as after l, but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say, mel, as, ros; we mell, als, ros. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than alle with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them b l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless, to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible a child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e, thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew in these words fringed, hinged, where d is neber written.

* Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two syllables, and that *e* in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Country learners, and for strangers; that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

of letters not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty; abroad, roat, boat: where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast best, breast brest, good god, coast cost, as if you wrote brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and in forraign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) in people, blood, yeomen, jeopardy.

(u) (u) in guest, guise, buy guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.

(b) (b) in lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c) (c) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck, and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k), so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, sake, speak, seek, like; look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c), as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) in

(g) In sign, resign, ensign, stegm, raign, soveraign Gascoign. (g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in soreraign proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. To those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-Angel, therefore commonly called Ark-Angel. (h)

(gh) coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site: but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully; others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou: thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but the truest is, both to write and pronounce. (gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn. (n)

(p) In plasm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(f) In Isle. (f)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c. (t)

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first orignal word, but all derivations rising from it.

Note, that e long, sounded not in *fe*, nor *fea*, is always written with *ee*.

Here many observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in frnit rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that may breed doubt set down in the table, at the end of the Book, where you may ask counsel as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred: it is this: * words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural

* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the practest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt Mills and miles, tuns and tunes, curs & cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yea sometime; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth & gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knif, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometimes the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank,

e and o.

* which Grammarians call the second person.

ph.

thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, fartheſt, teething.

th like (ϑ) the Greek (*th*) which only Scholars understand.

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners & strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And gi as ji. as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeſt, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of a fish, and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jeſſe rather than Geſſe? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names diſſerently.

gi and *ge*.

* The first sort are so ended like the Latin (g), the other like the Greek γ.

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si. as in redemption: except ſ or x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or eſt to lofty, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our English tongue for true writ-

ting

ce, se, ci, si. ting is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both, as in science: therefore many words that are meerly English, are almost left indifferent, as some write fausset, some fauset, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace or bullasse, some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transferr, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

s, often like z, as in Brasier.

ci, si, ti, xi. But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, ension, cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, tution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Diverse writings of the same sound. Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on me, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Will-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.

o before m or n. Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

The proper name written Some or Soam.

Some

Sometimes the ſame writing is diverſly ſounded, as (ſ) ſometimes like (z) as we uſe this uſe: And when (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or conſonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The ſame writing of divers ſounds.

Sometimes we ſhall have a word diverſly written in the ſame ſenſe, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown or broun, but eſpecially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that ſo, to make a difference betwixt theſe words, to bow a bow, to ſow for the ſou; and ſo out and ought, and ſuch like. Sometimes we uſe the ſame writing for ſounds in words differing in ſignification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth. The ſame writing in a divers ſenſe.

* Which ſome write Hart.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Divers ſounds and writings in the ſame ſenſe (o)

Sometime a word is diverſly written and ſounded in the ſame ſenſe. as many be inning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: ſo bottel, bottle; yerk, or jerk; Jail, or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tanſie, or money, journey, tanſey. So words ending in (or) which may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

* (like, que) When you have a word derived of a Latin word which endeth in (cus) write (like) as in publike, from publicus: but when in a word that is derived from a Latin word ending in (quus) write (que) as oblique, from obliquus.

Further you muſt mark, that words of more than one ſyllable ending in this ſound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one ſyllable with us), as truſs, or trus.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, when in que as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard without the Latin Tongue, from whence moſt of them are borrowed. The beſt help is derivation: for we write publike, becauſe we ſay publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; in Rhetorick, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for i the vowel. wherein almoſt ſo many men ſo many minds: ſome will have it before certain letters; others when it cometh in a diphthong; but more reaſon they have, which write it

when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomy*, *Rhodus*, *Clenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Cnius* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*: in proper names, alz, auz, aiz, &c. Thus ash is of the Latines, we use also in Latin Stlata, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading.

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call * points or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half M. on noteth a small stay: two picks thus (:) makes a longer stay: and one pick thus (.) is but for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

* The Points are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
( ) a Parenthesis.

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as; Teach me, (I pray you) to read,

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowel for m or n, as mā for man, cō for con, &c.

Called Brevi-arions

for

foꝛ and ſo forth. In written hand there be many other. And ſo a woꝛd ending in a vowel, doth loſe it ſometime when the next woꝛd begins with a vowel, as thintent, foꝛ the intent, which exactly ſhould be written thus, * th' intent.

* Called *Apoſtrophes.*

Laſtly, you muſt write the firſt letter of every proper name, and the firſt woꝛd of every ſentence and verſe, with thoſe that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As alſo when we put a letter foꝛ a number, as V foꝛ five, X foꝛ ten, L foꝛ fifty, C foꝛ an hundred, D foꝛ five hundred, M foꝛ a thouſand: Laſtly, when we put a letter foꝛ a woꝛd, as L foꝛ Lord, LL foꝛ Lords, B foꝛ Biſhop, BB foꝛ Biſhops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am ſure that I can neber miſs in ſpelling, oꝛ reading, noꝛ (as I think) in writing.

Maſt. I know not what can eaſily deceive you in writing, unleſs it be by imitating the barbarous ſpeech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taſte, thereby to give you an occaſion to take heed, not of theſe only, but of any the like. Some people ſpeak thus: The mell ſtandeth on the hell, foꝛ the mill ſtandeth on the hill: ſo knet foꝛ knit, bredg foꝛ bridg, knaw foꝛ gnaw, knat foꝛ gnat, belk foꝛ belch, yerb foꝛ herb, griff foꝛ graff, yelk foꝛ yolk, ream foꝛ realm, afeard foꝛ afraid, durt foꝛ dirt, gurt foꝛ girth, ſtomp foꝛ ſtamp, ſhip foꝛ ſheep, hafe foꝛ half: ſample foꝛ example, perfit foꝛ perfect, dauter foꝛ daughter, certu foꝛ certain, carcher foꝛ carchief, leaſh foꝛ leaſe, hur foꝛ her, ſur and ſuſter foꝛ ſir and ſiſter, to ſpat foꝛ to ſpit, &c.

Corrupt progriſſion and writing.

So they commonly put (f) foꝛ (v) as feal foꝛ veal.

An a nox a naſs, my naunt, thy nunkle, foꝛ an ox, an aſs, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We uſe to put (n) to the word, as *mine* for *my*, when next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping ſound.

Take heed alſo, you put not (e) foꝛ (i) in the end of a woꝛd, as unitee foꝛ unity, noꝛ (id) foꝛ (ed) as unitid foꝛ united, which is Scottiſh: And ſome ignoꝛantly write a cup a wind, foꝛ a cup of wine, and other like abſurdities.

Schol. How ſhall I avoid theſe dangers?

Maſt. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never uſe my peculiar (Country) terms in writing?

Maſt. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neigh-

Peculiar terms.

bour, may say, My lathe standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers. When your Scholars oppose one the other, let the answerer answer without Book.

Joh. Who will adventure his credit with me in opposing for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t. spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss, for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appease me.

Rob. I confess mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you should put in (u).

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

Joh. m, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob.

Rob. How prove you it?

Joh. Because g, l, a, spells gla; g, n, a, gna; g, r, a, gra.

Rob. When three Consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra: but btra will spell nothing: because bt cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally, as if he spake without book.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a, d, ad, then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo: so spell, and put to the third, admoni: and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Joh. My Master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, through, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what bowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? if you would write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o.

Joh. I would try it with all bowels thus. fram, frem, from, from: now I have it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these bowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bade, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to ly upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide; bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three bowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly, and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. you say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce; for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, soo, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

* For letters first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and sci or xi, which is csi.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a bowel doth commonly sound (si): and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The End of the Second Book.

A Short Catechism.

WHat Religion do you profess?

Acts 12. 16. The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

Ro. 10. 9, 10: Act 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4. *What call you the Holy Scriptures?*

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian? Yea.

Eph. 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. *Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?*

One.

Joh. 4. 24. 1 Joh. 5. 7. Mar. 3. 16, 19. Mat. 28. 19. *What is God?*

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

1 Joh. 5. 7. Psal. 19. 1, 2. Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 4. 23. *How many persons are there?*

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

7. Wiſdom is the beginning; get Wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions get underſtanding.

8. Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee: ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9. She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head: yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a Crown of glory.

10. Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11. I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of Righteouſneſs.

12. When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight: and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13. Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not: keep her, for ſhe is thy Life.

14. Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15. Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſs by.

16. For they cannot ſleep except they have done evil, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17. For they eat the Bread of wickedneſs, and drink the Wine of violence.

18. But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19. The way of the wicked is as the darkneſs, they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20. My Son, hearken to my words, encline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21. Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22. For they are life unto thoſe that find them; and health unto all their fleſh.

23. Keep thy heart with all diligence; for thereout cometh Life.

24. Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put Wicked Lips far from thee.

25. Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27. Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

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2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. Holy Scriptures.
Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4. *What call you the Holy Sc*
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*Doth the Scripture, or Wor
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1 Joh. 5. 7. *How many persons are there?*
Psal. 19. 1, 2. Three.
Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 4. 23. *Which be they?*
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25. Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27. Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. May, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The End of the Second Book.

A Short Catechism.

WHat Religion do you profess?

Acts 12. 16. The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

Ro. 10. 9, 10: Act 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4. *What call you the Holy Scriptures?*

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian? Yea.

Eph. 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. *Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?*

One.

Joh. 4. 24. 1 Joh. 5. 7. Mar. 3. 16, 19. Mat. 28. 19. *What is God?*

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

1 Joh. 5. 7. Psal. 19. 1, 2. Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 4. 23. *How many persons are there?*

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

7. Wiſdom is the beginning; get Wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions get underſtanding.

8. Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee: ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9. She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head: yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a Crown of glory.

10. Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11. I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of Righteouſneſs.

12. When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight: and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13. Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not: keep her, for ſhe is thy Life.

14. Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15. Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſs by.

16. For they cannot ſleep except they have done evil, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17. For they eat the Bread of wickedneſs, and drink the Wine of violence.

18. But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19. The way of the wicked is as the darkneſs, they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20. My Son, hearken to my words, encline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21. Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22. For they are life unto thoſe that find them; and health unto all their fleſh.

23. Keep thy heart with all diligence; for thereout cometh Life.

24. Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put Wicked Lips far from thee.

25. Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27. Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

THe Man is bleſt that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,
Nor led his life as ſinners do,
nor ſat in ſcorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exerciſe
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the Rivers ſide,
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit,
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe Leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand;
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo:
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in Iudgement ſtand upright,
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt,
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why the way of godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked Men,
ſhall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Pſalm.

OGod that art my righteouſneſs,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt,
For unto thee unceſſantly
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſs I ſay,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches do imbrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace;
8 For thou thereby ſhall make my heart,
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
takeing my reſt and ſleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keep.

The 50 Pſalm.

THe mighty God,
th'eternal hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke:
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt.
2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh beſt:
God will appear
in beauty moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come
before that long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall go before his face,
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.

4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens brgiht,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, go to,
and now thy Saints aſſemble,
My paſt they keep,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſs,
For God is Judge
of all things more and leſs;
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal,
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calf out of thy ſtall.
10 For all the beaſts
are mine, within the woods,
On thouſand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains,
All beaſts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Pſalm: The first part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſs,
and now with ſpeed ſome pitty take,
My ſins deface, my faults redreſs,
good Lord for thy great mercy ſake.
2 Waſh me, O Lord, and make me clean,
from this unjuſt and ſinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow do conſtrain
me to acknowledge mine exceſs,
My ſins alas do ſtill remain
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
commiting evil in thy ſight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements juſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceived in ſin,
Yea, of my Mother ſo born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wiſdom from above
thou haſt reveal'd, me to convert.

7 If thou with Hyſop purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner then the glaſs,
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the Snow in whiteneſs ſhall I paſs.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſs.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my ſins I thee deſire,
which do in number paſs the Sand.
10 Make clean my heart within my breaſt,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us do thou accord,
the brightneſs of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the ſame.

4 Though

4 Throughout the World so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right dost guide,
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall;
And then our God the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall bless us I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 *Psalm.*

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame;
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye,
in the clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear,
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air,

4 He made his Spirits
as Heroldes to go,
And lightning to serve
we see also prest,
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He grounderh the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou hast,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And so give due place
thy words to obey.
At thy voice of thunder
so tearful they be,
That in their great raging,
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfil.
So likewise the vallies,
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can,
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 *Psalm.*

THe man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed.

2. His

2 His ſeed on earth God will uprear,
and bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His houſe with good he will fulfil,
his righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.
4 Unto the righteous doth ariſe,
in trouble joy, in darkneſs light,
Compaſſion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his ſight.
5 Yea, pitty moveth ſuch to lend,
he doth by juſtice things expend.
6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.
9 He did well for the poor provide,
his righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain,
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
though that the wicked man diſdain.
10 Yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 *Pſalm.*

YE children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea, bleſſed be always his name,
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount;
As for his glory we may count;
above the heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whoſe dwellings in the heavens are;
of ſuch great power and force is he.
6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and alſo in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120 *Pſalm.*

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliver me I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.
3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to fling,
thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs then arrow keen,
or hot conſuming fire.
5 Alas, too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Keders are by name,
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Iſaac's ſect,
are put to open ſhame.
6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſs I was control'd,
by them that would have ſtrife.

The 126 *Pſalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought.
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men.
The heathen folk
were forced then for to confeſs

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done,
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to deserts
the flowing rivers send.
5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring,
and not empared be.

The 148 *Psalm.*

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry sky.
2 And also ye,
His angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with glee.
3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.
4 And eke no less,
Ye heavens fair,
And clouds of th' air,
His laud express.
5 For at his word they were,
All formed as you see,
At his voyce did appear,
All things in their degree.
6 Which he set fast;
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

The School-Master to his Scholars.

MY Child and Scholar take good heed,
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.
First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy parents, duty yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.
Your cloaths unbuttonned do not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
wash Hands and Face, or see not me.
Lose not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your Hands at any Hand.
If broken-Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle, or Untrust,
then you and I must have a fray.
If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do rend, or strike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.
If that you Curse, Miscal, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lie,
If you forget a Scholars part,
then must you sure your Points untie.
If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the same,
Or if you loiter in the streets,
when we do meet, then look for blame.
Wherefore, my Child, behave thy self
so decently in all assays,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The Firſt part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the divers placing of theſe Nine Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle(0)called a cypher. Now look how many of them ſtand together,in ſo many ſeveral places they muſt needs ſtand; but mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand,the firſt place,and ſo go on(as it were)backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand,the ſecond place, the next the third place,and ſo forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place,the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the firſt place is but five,in the ſecond place ten times five,that is,five times ten,which is fifty;in the third place 5 hundred in the fourth place, five thouſand: in the fifth place, fifty thouſand; and ſo thou mayſt proceed: as for example,the number thus placed, 1675, being this preſent year from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy five:and this number 5694. being this preſent year from the Creation(though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſix hundred ninety four:but my book growing greater then I purpoſed,pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner then peradventure (thou may'ſt think) I promiſed.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronology* following. I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much: Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts,called *five periods*,which I for plainneſs ſake ſtick not to call *chapters*,therefore I begin my account five times,beſt anſwering(as I think)thy demands,when ſuch a one lived,or ſuch a thing done; for thou comonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five ways, either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkeſt is neareſt one of thoſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſeek in the Roman or *Italick* Letter; which thou uſeſt to call the Latine letter, and paſs over thoſe in the Engliſh Letter, for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Gramer Scholar, or other, that would find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the Engliſh Letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, & the prophets which wrote not, whoſe turns thou mayſt eaſily find, by conference with the Iudges and the Kings of *Iudah*. And note, that (y) alone, ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (year.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading: Therefore read them ſo often till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other Engliſh.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and Created Adam *and* Eve, *their Poſterity was born the years after, as followeth.*

Year
130 Seth.
253 Enoch.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
506 Iared.
622 Enoch.
686 Mathuſela.
874 Lamech.
1066 Noah.
1556 Shem.
1558 Iaphet.
1656 The Univerſal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
[illegible]phaxad.
[illegible]lah.
[illegible]er.
[illegible]eleg.
The Tower of *Babel* built.
[illegible].
[illegible]ug.
[illegible]hor.
[illegible]ah.
[illegible]ran.
[illegible]aham.
[illegible]ael.
[illegible]om destroyed.
[illegible].
[illegible].
[illegible]n.
[illegible]n.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ali.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]n.
These twelve were the sons of [illegible], called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.
Minerva.
699 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Iacob* went into Egypt, where they were 215 years.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of Ægypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Ioshua* brought the people out of the wilderness, into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 y.
41 *Jubiles* began.
58 *Othniel* judged Israel 40 y. whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.
90 *Ehud* & *Shamgar*, judged 80 y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppressed them 18 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Iabin* and *Sisern* oppressed 20 y.

Year
198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Midianites* oppreſſed 7 y.
Theſeus.
258 Abimelech 3 y.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philiſtines* oppreſſed 12 y.
Amazones Battle againſt Thebes.
311 *Ibſan* judged 7 y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy deſtroyed.
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Sampſon* 20 y. In the time of theſe 6 Judges, the *Philiſtines* oppreſſed.
350 *Jeſs* father of *David* by *Obed*
356 *Eli* the Prieſt 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 Brutus came into England, if the ſtory be true.
447 *David* reigned 40 y.
Nathan, *Aſaph*, *Heman*, & *Iedithun*, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and 481, (in his fourth year) built the Temple, before the birth of Chriſt, about 916 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Chriſt.

639 Temple built.
900 Heſiod.

Year
899 *Rhehoboam* reigned ove
Judah 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Aſa 41 y.
838 Jehoſophat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joaſh 40 y.
758 Amaſiah 29 y.
Ionah propheſieth.
743 Rome built by Ro upon four Hills, wh Palatinus, Capitolinus quilinus, Aventinus after enlarged by S Tullus, within the C with other three hills lius, Viminalis, and rinalis.
729 Kingdom of *Judah* years.
725 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 y.
Kingdom of *Iſrael* years.
700 Numa Pompilius th Roman King.
615 Lycurgus the Lac an.
Joel, *Hoſea*, *Amos*, and *Iſaiah* pro-pheſied.
Tullus Haſtilius the third Roman King.
677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Michaiah alſo propheſied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Sal

Year

628 *Salmanaſar* carried ten tribes of Iſrael captive to Babel, from whence they never returned: and here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed.
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Aſſur* to *Babel*.

682 Simonides.
Ariſterenus.
Anchus Martius the Fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Zelucus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeth 55 y.
Ieremiah propheſieth.

610 Sappho, Pilo, Steſichorus, Crimenios.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2 y.

560 Joſiah 31 y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* propheſie.

526 Jehojakim 11 y.
Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel*, and many others into Babylon, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.
Ieremiah continueth his propheſie in *Iudah*.
Daniel propheſieth in Babel.

518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel propheſieth.

507 *Ieruſalem* deſtroyed, and *Ieremiah* with the remnant of *Iudah* carried into Ægypt, where *Ieremiah* propheſieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his propheſie in Babel.

501 Conſuls two yearly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cockles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the People began in Rome.

468 Zerobbabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſe-men, Piſiſtratus.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babilon*, from *Belſhazer*, began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of Ezra.
Artachſhaſhite, called of prophane Writers *Cambaſes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
The Hiſtory of *Eſther*.
Ahaſhuerosh called *Darius Hyſtaſpis*.

444 He divorced *Vaſhthi*, married *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of Perſia, called alſo *Artachſhaſte*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.
Haggai Propheſieth.

Zach-

Year

Zechariah propheſieth.

423 *Malachi* the laſt prophet.

424 *Nehemiah* his ſtory, who builded the Walls of Ieruſalem.

397 Battle Peloponneſiack, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Brittain.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hyppocrates, Parmenios, Ariſtarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alſibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia Conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtocles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Xenocrates.

314 Wars with the Samnites at Rome Continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the great, conquered *Perſia*; he entreated the Iews honourably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided

Year

into four Captains; whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and alwayes vexed the Iews.

Now beginneth the ſtory of the *Machabees*.

301 Two Decii in Rome.

300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.

Aratus, Demetrius Phalereus.

288 *Ptolomey Philadelphus* cauſed ſeventy interpreters to tranſlate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

238 Ieſus Sirach.

236 Nebius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The Second Battel of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The Third Battle of Carthage, which was in Three years utterly Deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Phariſees, Saducees, and Eſſenees, began their *Sects*.

89 Civil War in Rome Eight years, between Marius and Sylla, becauſe Sylla being younger

Year

younger was choſen Captain into Aſia, to the Battel Mithridatick.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticenſis, Saluſtius.

57 Cicero Conſul.

57 Brittain entred upon by Julius Ceſar.

47 Julius Ceſar reigned Emperor 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 *Octavius Auguſtus* Emperour 56 years.

34 *Herod* the great made King of Jury; after whoſe Death, his four ſons were confirm'd in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs, See Luke 3. 1.

Temple again ſumptuouſly builded by *Herod*.

Chriſt born, in the 24 year of *Auguſtus*: From which beginneth our uſual account.

CHAP. V.

After the birth of Chriſt.

16 *Tiberius* Emperour, after the birth of Chriſt 16 years.

33 Chriſt crucified.

33 *Stephen* ſtoned.

42 *Paul* converted.

42 *Herod Agrippa* preſident in Jury: He beheaded *James*.

42 *Matthew* wrote his Goſpel.

Year

44 *James* beheaded.

46 *Mark* preached in Egypt.

49 *Luke* wrote.

50 Epiſtle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.

53 Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, written from Athens.

54 *Phillip* Martyred.

51 Epiſtle to the Corinthians, from Epheſus.

51 To *Timothy*, from Troas.
To *Titus*, from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 *Peters* firſt Epiſtle.

56 *Peters* ſecond Epiſtle.

56 To the Romans, from Corinth.

57 *Claudius Nero* perſecutor.

59 Epiſtles to the Phillipians, Epheſians, Coloſſians, Philemon from Rome.

61 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought)

63 *James* thrown down from a pinacle.

69 Epiſtle to *Timothy*.

69 *Paul* Martyred at Rome.

73 Jeruſalem Deſtroyed by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*.

76 *Ignatius* Biſhop of Antioch.

83 *Domitian* Emperour.

85 *Nicolaitan* Heretricks.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suttonius, Aulus, Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleſus.

93 *John* baniſhed to Patmos; where (as is thought) he wrote

Year
his Gospel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from Patmos to Ephesus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians.
133 Galen.
117 *Justinus* dyed a Martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lions.
187 *England* received the gospel.
202 Clements Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.

Year
249 Cyprian.
289 *Constantine* Reigned in England.
397 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hilary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 *Ambrose* B. of Millain.
375 Hieronimus.
400 Chrysostom.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Goths conquered Italy, then increased Barbarism & Papistry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) neer the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*, but if with (*bu*) see towards the end of that Letter: and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently.

Secondly, Thou must know the cause of the difference of the Letters, all Written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other Learned Language. Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English. Those with the English Letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, & is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err: and know further that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with

with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end with (*iſm*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philoſophy, Chriſt, Baptiſm. But where I ſay they are Greek, I mean with ſome difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly ſtampt; and when they came to us, we coyned them after our faſhion: as Chriſt is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greek *Chriſtos*: ſo Baptiſm in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greek *Baptiſmos*. The like muſt be obſerved for the Latine words, as thoſe that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, remiſſion, in Latine, *remiſſio*. But touching the French, we have ſome of them with difference, and ſome without; and thus thou ſhalt diſcern them; thoſe with difference are marked with this (*) as (*accompliſh*) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you ſhall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another: as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, ſee *Barque*, then thoſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo thou ſhalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a dog is well known, but a *barque*, that is, a little ſhip is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that; if I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be overlong; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice ſoon from the primitive or original: I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome Rules for them thou ſhalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon caſt away
abba Father
abbeſſe abba eſſe; Miſtris of a Nunnery
abreviate ſhort
abridge ſee abreviate
abute lye unto
abecedary the order of the Letters, or he that uſeth them
abet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricor * k. of fruit
aboard
abrogate ſee aboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolve perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence reſtraining
abſtract ſee abreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking

acceſs free coming to
acceſſary partaker
accident befall
accomodate fit to
accompliſh * finiſh
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * grown
aſcertain * make ſure
atchieve ſee accompliſh
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
accute witty
addict given to
adieu farewel
addreſs prepare, direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter govern or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admiſſion receiving
adopt take for his child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie
adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by Marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance truſt
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity cheerfulneſs
alarm ſound to the battle
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
alledge * bring proof
alliance Kindred or League
alluſion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of Letters
altercation debate
allegory ſimilitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambaſſadour meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honour
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

antichriſt againſt Chriſt
antidated fore dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly diſguiſed
annihilate make void
anceſtors fore-fathers
annullity ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate back-ſlider
apoſtaſie falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſadour
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the firſt Greek Letter
apothecary
apochrypha not of authority
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant, appurtenance } belonging
appetite deſire to eat
application applying to
appoſe aſk queſtion
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbiter, arbitrator } umpire
arbitriment judgement
arch gr. chief
archangel gr. chief angel
archbiſhop chief biſhop
architect chief builder
argent ſilver
argue to reaſon
arithmetick gr. art of numbering
ark ſhip
armory houſe of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts-man
artificial workman-like
articulate joynted
aſcend go up
aſcertain * aſſure
aſſent agreement
aſcent a going up
aſcribe give to
askew aſquint
aſpect looking up
aſpire climb up
aſperate rough
aſpiration breathing
aſſay * prove
aſſail ſet upon
aſſayl ſee aſſail
aſſertion affirming
aſſiduity continuance
aſſeveration earneſt affirming
aſſign appoint
aſſignation appointment
aſſizes
aſſiſtance help
aſſociate company
aſtrictive, aſtringent } binding
aſtronomy gr., aſtrology } knowledge of the ſtars

atheiſt

atheist without God
atheism the Opinion of the Atheist
atach ſeize upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * ſet upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetouſneſs
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or Officer of accounts.
audiable caſle to be heard
aver avouch
augment to increaſe
avouch affirm with earneſtneſs
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harveſt
axiom certain principle.
Ballance a pair of Scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptiſt a baptizer
baptiſm
barbarian rude perſon
barbariſm barbarouſneſs
barque * a ſmall ſhip
barreter a contentious perſon
barreſter allowed to give Counſel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beautitude bleſſedneſs
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
beſiege
biere
biſhop overſeer
blanch to make white
blaſpheme gr. Speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beaſt
boat
bough
bought
bonet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigandine ſee *barque*
brandiſh * to make a Sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a Houſe of bawdry
bruiſe
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the ſame
burgeſs a head man of a town
build.
Calidity craftineſs
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
canon gr. law
canonize make a ſaint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capital State-house
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshliness
casuality chance
castigation chastisement
catologue gr. head roll
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Dioces
catholique universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftness
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
cerus white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a Letter
chaunt * sing
champain plain field
chambering lightness
character a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry Knight-hood
chief
cherubin order of Angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
christ annointed
chirurgeon gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicle gr. History
chronographer gr. history writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
christal gr. glass
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civit
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beasts
collect gather
colleague companion
collatio recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
column one side of a Page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellow-ſhip
compact joyn together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agreement
comprehend contain
compriſe ſee comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowneſs
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſcence deſire
concur agree together
condeſcend agree unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſsion compounding
confederate ſee compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battle
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſee concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent { agreemeat / harmony }
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſerve keep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil judgement
conſort ſee conſent
conſpire agree for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modeſt abſtaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convert bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world
counterpoise make level
countermaind command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket, or corps-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fasten to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame-worthy
cubit a foot and half
cup-boord
cursalite turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress.

Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comelines
descipher describe
dedicating a devoting
deduct taking out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote, given unto
dexterity aptness

diabolical deveiish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignity worthiness
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
disburse lay out money
discend see descend
disciple scholar
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuss examine, or dissolve
disjoyn unjoyn
disfranchise take away freedome
dismiss let pass
disloyal disobedient
disparagment inequality of birth
dispence set free
disperse send abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness
dissolve unloose
dissolute careless
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
discipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the matter
difficulty hardness
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another
disposition natural inclination or setting in order
discipation scattering
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling, or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
disswade see dehort
ditty the matter of a Song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylinesse
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolorous grievous
docility easinesse to be taught
dolphin k. of fish
domestical at home
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing
ecclesiastical belongeth to the Church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition puting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womanish
efficacy force
effusion pouring forth
egresse forth-going
election choyce
elect chosen
elegance fine speech
elephant k. of beasts
emroids k. of disease
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet, or pismire
empire government
encroach
enarration declaration
encounter set against
enduce move
enhance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchise * make free
enflame burn
engrate presse upon
enlign flag of War
enormous out of square
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compasse about
ephah k. of measure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epistle gr. a letter sent
episcopal bishop-like
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion
equinoctial when the days and nights are equal
erect set up
erroneous full of errour
escheit forfeit
essence substance
estimate esteem
eternal everlasting
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr. gelded, or great Officer
evocation calling forth
exasperate whet on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excurſion running out
exceed
excell
exchequer office of receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable curſed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile baniſh
exorciſt gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haſte
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterpriſe
expulſion driving out
exquiſite perfect
extend ſpread forth
extenuate leſſen
extol advance
exhort wring out
extract draw out
extemporal } ſudden
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction diviſion
factious that maketh diviſion
facility eaſineſs
falkoner
fallacity deceit
fantaſie
fatal by deſtiny
feſtival feaſt day
feſtivity mirth
female } the ſhe
feminine }
fertile fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by ſigns
finally laſtly
firmament ſky
flagon great wine-pot
flexible eaſily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux diſeaſe of ſcouring
fornication uncleanneſs between ſingle perſons
fortification ſtrengthning
fountain head-ſpring
fortitude valiantneſs
fragments relicks
fragility brittleneſs
fragrant ſweet-ſmelling
fraternity brother-hood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k. head attire
fructifie make fruitful
fruſtrate make void
frugal thrifty
fugitive runagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbruſher dreſſer
furious raging
future time to come.
Garboyl burly-burly
garner corn-chamber
gem precious-ſtone

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogie generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd h. plant
gorget
gorgeous
gospel glad tydings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleasure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters.

Hability } ableness
or }
ability }
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger sent before to prepare
harmony gr. musick
halleluj-h praise to the Lord
heraulds Kings Messengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Hebers stock
heathen see gentile
helmet head-piece
heritick } that holds
heritical } heresie
homage worship
hosonna save } pray thee
horror amazement
hostage pledge
host army
hostility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moysture
hymn gr. song
hypocrite dissembler
hysope.
Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. false worship
jealous
Jesus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illigitimate unlawfully born
illusion mockery
imbecility weakness
imbark
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without measure.
immortal everlasting
impeach accuse
immunity freedom
impediment lett
imperial belonging to the Church
imperfection unperfectness
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodliness
impose lay upon
impression printing
impudent shameless
impugn disprove
impure
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
inanity bloudy cruelty
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule

incessantly

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense k. offering
insence to stir up
incident happing
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflamation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabit dwelling
inhibit forbid
inhibitation forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breath into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
instruct appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual access
interest loan
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question asked
interrupt break off
intricate intwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof.
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgement
jubile year of joy.
juror sworn-man
juice
justifie approve.
Lapidary skilful in stones
largess liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree
laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſe
libertine looſe in religion
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel Shoo-makers thread
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrelous
lore law
lottery * caſting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits.
Magician uſing witch-craft
magiſtrate governour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs
maladie diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſs
matron antient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled
melancholly gr. humour of ſolitarineſs
melodious ſweet ſounding
meritorious that deſerveth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under age
monaſtery collage of Monks
miraculous marvellous
mirrour * a looking-glaſs
mitigate aſuage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moiety half
moment weight, or ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behaviour,
mortal that endeth
mortuary due for the dead
motive cauſe moving
morti
mountain great hill

muni-

munition defence
mutable changeable
muſtachio's upper lips hair
malmſey
muſe goodneſs of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of ſweet gum
myſtical that hath a myſtery in it
myſtery hidden ſecret.
Native born
narration declaration
near
neceſſity
navigation ſailing
negromancy gr. black art
nerve ſinew
negligence
neuter of neither ſide
nicolaitan gr. an Heritick from Nicholas
nephew
nonage underage
nonſuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nouriſhment.
Obeyſance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obſtinate froward
obſcure dark
obſtruction ſtopping
obtuſe dull
occidental belonging to the Weſt
odious hateful
odour ſmell
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of Olives
Omnipotent Almighty
operation working
opportunity fitneſs
oppoſe ſet against
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original begining
oracle a ſpeech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writeing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then needeth.
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet ſmall treatiſe
pantofle a ſlipper
paradiſe a place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous Lady
parable ſimilitude
parcel
parget
partial
partiſion diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſover one of the Jews Feaſts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewneſs
pavement
peccavi I have offended

parti-

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
penticoſt gr. Whitſontide
perceive
peregrination journeying in a ſtrange Land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt, perſevere } continue
perſpicuous evident
participate partaker
pervert overthrow
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pidgeon
pirate ſea-rober
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil in war
pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fullneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breaſt
poet gr. a verſe-maker
poetreſs a woman-poet
poliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat fr. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated foreſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative privilege
presbyterie gr. Elderſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed go on
profound deep
prophane ungodly
prognosticate foretell
progeny off-spring
prohibit forbid
prologue see preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation see publication
propisiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open for uncleanness
propheſie foretell or expound
prophet gr. he that prophesieth
prospect a sight a far off
prowess valiantness
prose the writeing that is not verse
proselite gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident fore-seeing
prudence wisdom
psalm heavenly song
psalmograph Writer of
psalmist Psalms
psalter book of Psalms
publish set abroad
publique open
publican toll-gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerful
putrifie corrupt
Quadrangle fourcornered
quadrant four-squared
queach thick heap
quintessence the chief vertue
quotidian daily.
Repacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreshing
reflexion casting back
refer put over
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
register calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate report
relation reporting
relapse back-sliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss loose
remorse prick of conscience
remove renew

renounce

renounce * forſake
repaſt food
repel put back
repeal caſt back
repoſe put truſt in
repreſs put down
repulſe putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
reſign give over
reſtauration reſtoring
reſume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick art of eloquence
rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick
rheum gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment firſt inſtruction
rupture breach
ruſtical clownish.
Sabbath reſt
ſacriledge Church-robbing
ſacrament holy ſign, or oath
ſacrifice
ſadduce l. ſectary
ſafeguard ſafe-keeping
ſaint holy one
ſanctification holineſs
ſalubrity wholeſomneſs
ſanctity } holineſs
ſanctimony }
ſanctuary holy-place
ſandals gr. ſlippers
ſapience wiſdom
ſatiety fullneſs
ſatyr niping verſe
ſaturity fullneſs
ſavage wild
ſauce
ſcalp pate
ſacrifice launce a ſore
ſcepter ſign of rule
ſchiſm breach
ſchiſmatick that moveth a ſchiſm
ſcripture writting
ſcruple doubt
ſcrupulous full of doubts
ſcourges
ſcurrility ſaucy ſcoffing
ſeclude ſhut out
ſectary ſee ſchiſmatick
ſecondary the ſecond
ſeduce deceive
ſedulity diligence
ſeigniory lordſhip
ſeminary a nurcery
ſenator alderman
ſenſible eaſie felt
ſenſe
ſenſual brutiſh
ſepulchre grave
ſequel following
ſequeſter to remove from, or diſplace
ſervice
ſergeant
ſervitude bondage
ſervile ſlaviſh
ſeverity ſharpneſs
ſect kind
ſignificant plainly ſignifying
ſimplicity plainneſs
ſiniſter unhappy
ſituation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow-like
solace
solution unloosing
society fellowship
solicet mode
summary brief
sophister cavileer
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a sponge
spruce
squinancy k. disease
station standing
stability sureness
stillatory a distilling place
stipendiary that serveth for wages
studious diligent
style manner of speech
submiss lowly
suborn procure a false witness
subscribe write under
subtract } take from
subtract }
substitute deputy
subtile crafty
subversion overthrowing
succeed follow
suggest
sulphur brimstone
summarily briefly
superficies upperside
superfluous needless
superscription writing above
supplant overthrow
support bear up
supposition supposing
suppress
superior higher
supremacy chiefdom
surcharge overcharge
surmount exceed
surcingle
suspence
surplus see overplus
survive outlive
synagogue place of assembly
sycophant tale-bearer
synod general assembly.
Tabernacle Tent
timerous rash
timerity rashness
temperature temperateness
temperate keeping a mean
temperance sobriety
temple a Church
tempestuous boysterous
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time
terrestrial earthly
tenuity smallness
tetrach gr. governour of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite shave
timerous fearful
tertain every other day
testification witnessing

theolo-

theology gr. divinity
thyme k. herb
tractable easie to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquility quietness
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgement seat
tripartice threefold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany k. dropsie.
Vacant Void
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible saleable
venerable worshipful
versifie make verses
venereal fleshly
vesture, vestiment } garment
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer vile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity courtisie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little child may have spoiled his book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these Written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of matter, unfit for children: plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee: Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligenily read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewel.

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a b c d e f ff g h i k l ll m n o oo p q r s ſ ſſ ſt t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z &.

In the name of the father, and of the Son, and of the holie Ghoſt. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy commandements, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness, comfort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy testimonies: O Lord confound me not.

I will run the way of thy commandements when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

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